

Rishworth Congregational Church
Long Causeway, Ripponden, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



April 2018

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and may contain blank pages*

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SUMMARY

Rishworth Congregational Church, also known as Parrock Nook Chapel (NGR: SE 01611 18202), was founded in 1832 by the local congregation. It is a small stone building of three bays on two storeys, with plain, symmetrical appearance and a minimal of external ornamentation, but has an intact gallery of 1858, with the interior otherwise being the result of much minor alteration over the building's life. It was recorded for Mr K Hawley, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent for its conversion to a dwelling.

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LIST OF BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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RISHWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LONG CAUSEWAY, RIPPONDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

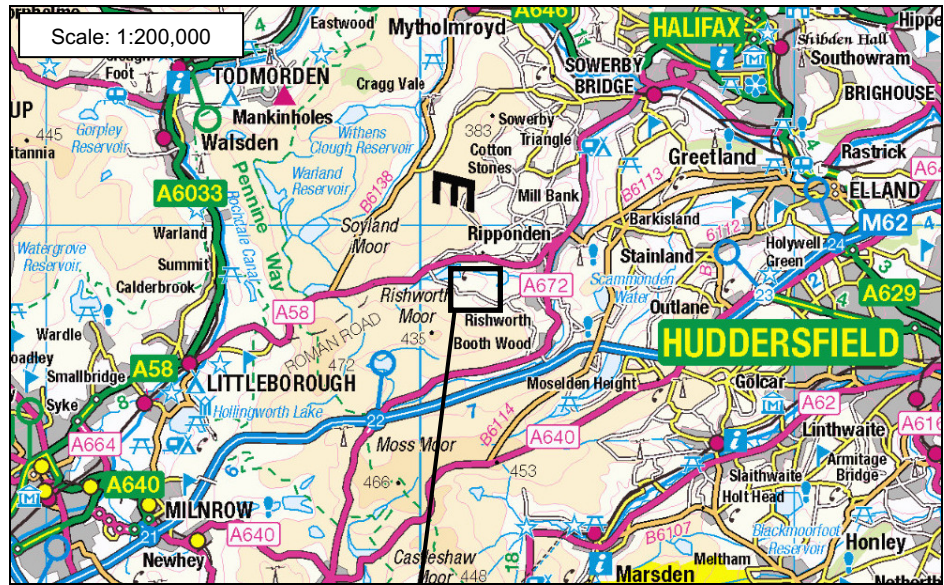
- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at Rishworth Congregational Church, near Ripponden, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in March 2018 for the owner and developer, Mr Hawley, to fulfil a condition of listed building consent from Calderdale Council for the conversion of the church to a dwelling.
- 1.2 Rishworth Congregational Church was founded in 1832 as an Independent Chapel, and is also known as Parrock Nook Chapel. It is a small stone building of three bays on two storeys, with plain, symmetrical appearance and a minimal of external ornamentation, but has an intact gallery of 1858, with the interior otherwise being the result of much minor alteration.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification issued on behalf of the local planning authority by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 1), and primarily comprises a photographic record of the exterior and interior of the building. This report will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, as well as the OASIS project for online publication¹.

2 Location and current use

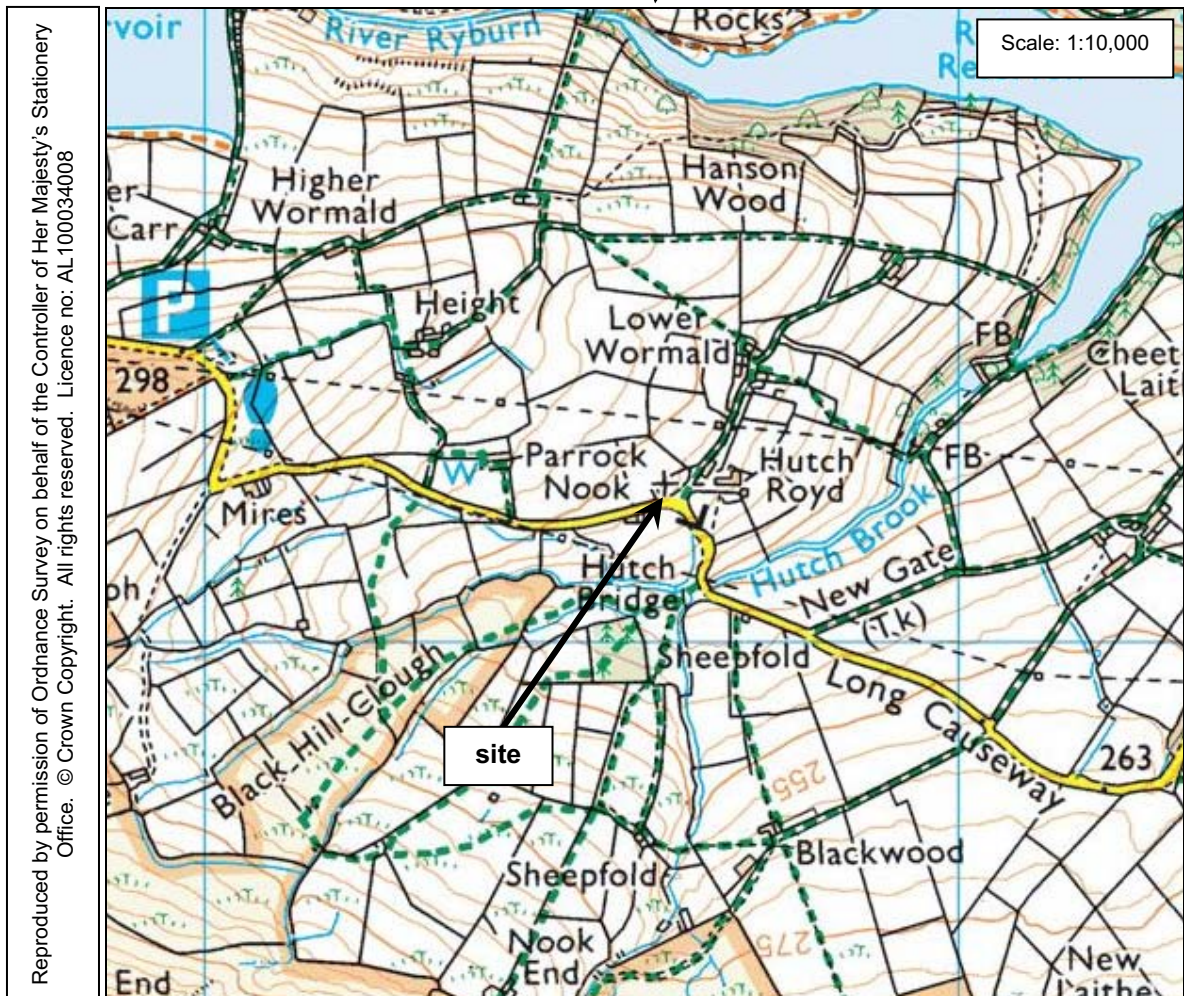
- 2.1 Rishworth forms part of Ripponden civil parish and is an upland settlement in the South Pennines, within the catchment of the River Ryburn and its tributary the Booth Dean Clough. The church lies within the west part of Rishworth, about 3km south-west of Ripponden, on the north side of Long Causeway some 100m north of Hutch Bridge, at NGR: SE 01611 18202, and at approximately 242m above Ordnance Datum (figures 1 & 2). The area is characterised by dispersed houses and farms within a patchwork of pasture fields enclosed by dry-stone walls, with the land rising to open moorland to the south-west.
- 2.2 The church is a detached building which faces south-east, and stands in its own grounds, which have been and still are in use for burials (figure 3).
- 2.3 The church was in continuous use as a place of worship until 2015, since when it has been disused. No work has taken place on it subsequently, but failure of the

¹ ["Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation"](#)

roof structure has necessitated scaffolding within the centre of the building to prevent catastrophic collapse.

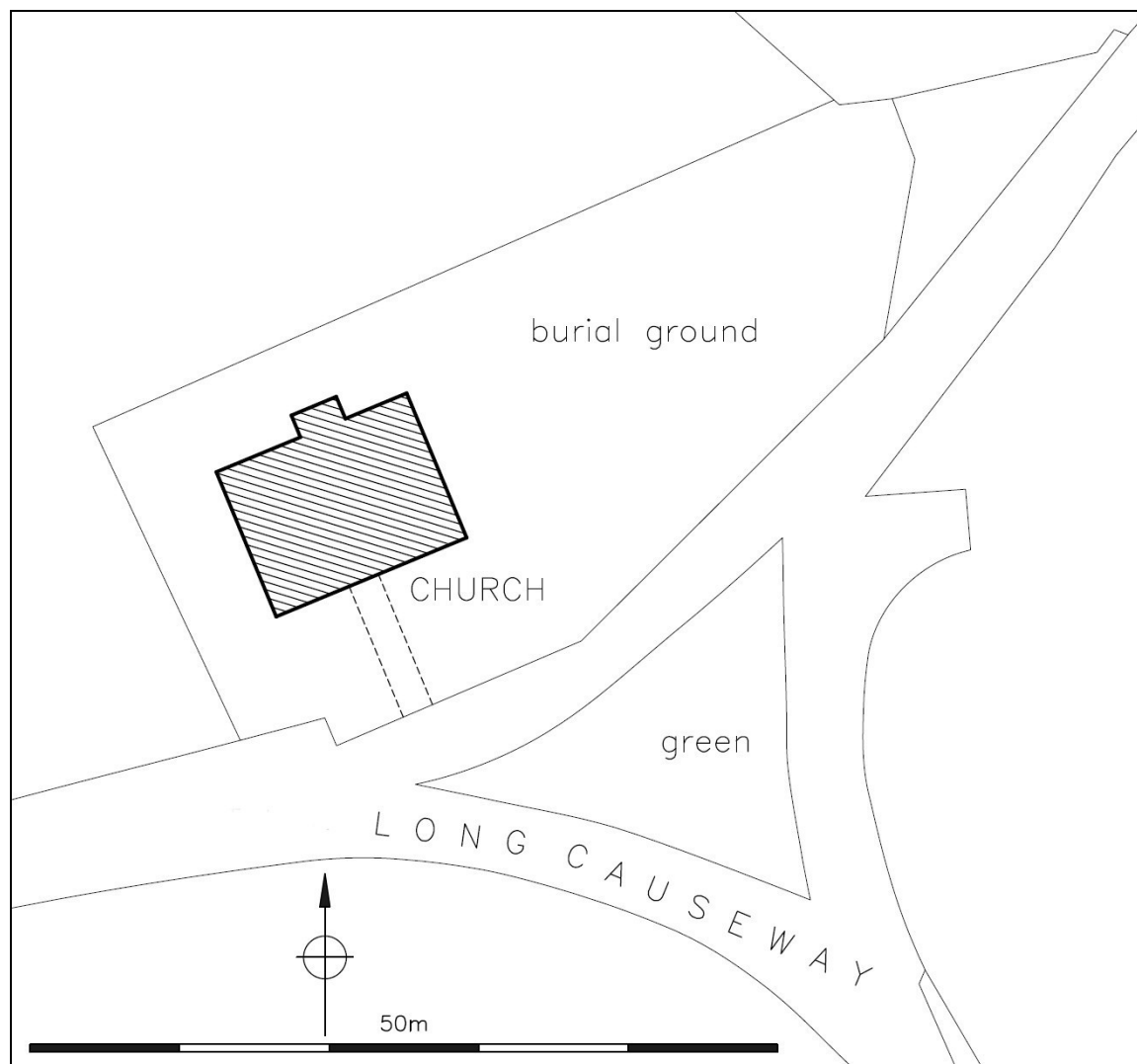


1: Location map (i)



2: Location map (ii)

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3: Site plan (1:500)

3 Planning background

- 3.1 The church is listed as having special architectural or historic interest, grade II².
- 3.2 Listed building consent (application no. 17/00856/LBC) was granted by Calderdale Council on 1 March 2018: "*Listed Building Consent is sought for the conversion of listed church to dwelling comprising internal and external alterations which include the construction of a detached garage. (Amended Scheme) (Listed Building Consent).*"
- 3.3 Condition 4 of the existing consent stipulates that:
"No demolition or development to take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological

² National Heritage List for England, entry number 1231973
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231973>

and architectural recording. This recording must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological consultant or organisation, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”

- 3.4 The written scheme of investigation was requested by the developer from WYAAS on behalf of the local planning authority, and was provided in the form of a detailed specification (see Appendix 1). The present recording work will enable this condition to be discharged.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 No previous recording or investigation of this type is believed to have been carried out at the site, although the history of the church is well documented.
- 4.2 The site is noted in Stell’s *Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the North of England*³, where it is described as built for a congregation in existence by 1824, which had been formed by members from Sowerby. “Stone walls and roof with three-bay front, tall round-arched windows and three short windows above. Possibly heightened 1858 when galleries were added.”

5 Historical background

- 5.1 Following the recent closure of the church, the substantial collection of original documents relating to it, and its members and activities, was deposited with Calderdale Archives by one of the trustees David Wadsworth, and these are catalogued under the reference WYC:1820. At the time of writing Calderdale Archives is currently closed, but Mr Wadsworth (descendant of one of the church’s founders) has very kindly provided copies of these documents. Within them is an account of the church from 1933, which notes many of its major episodes⁴.
- 5.2 Congregationalism is a branch of protestant nonconformism with Calvinistic beliefs, one of whose tenets is the autonomy of each congregation, so that its members are also known as independents or separatists. The earliest adherents began to meet in the late 16th century and enjoyed popularity during the English civil war (Oliver Cromwell was an independent), but were less successful in the 18th century. However the sect experienced a resurgence in the early 19th century and in 1851 had 3244 churches in England and Wales. The Congregational Union was formed in 1831 in an attempt to create a federal

³ Stell, C 1994, p303

⁴ Broadley, K 1933 *The Story of Parrack Nook: A Souvenir of the Centenary Celebrations of Rishworth Independent Chapel*

structure, despite the inherently independent character of its members, and this organisation became the Congregational Church in 1966. In 1972 this body merged with the Presbyterian Church of England to form the United Reformed Church⁵.

- 5.3 The origins of the Rishworth church can be traced back to Isaac Nortcliffe, a preacher to local congregationalists who had previously worshipped at nearby Sowerby in the early decades of the 19th century. Worship was held in a private house at Parrock (or Parrack) Nook, about 100m north-west of the present site, and in 1818 Nortcliffe and John Wadsworth established a Sunday school, while from 1824 another, better venue was provided in newly built cottages. In 1832 the foundation of the present chapel was laid and the building work followed during that year and the spring of the following⁶.
- 5.4 The new chapel was paid for and built largely by members of the congregation, with Peter Wadsworth acting as foreman. The plan evolved during construction, with the original idea of an east entrance being dropped in favour of a south entrance, and the height of the building increased, so as to accommodate a gallery, should it be needed at a future date. It was opened for worship on Easter Tuesday 1833, though it remained a plain space internally, with seating on plain benches, which were not replaced with pews until 1836. A gallery was constructed in 1858, thereby providing seating for 260 people, and in addition two classrooms were created for older scholars, to the sides. Music was at first provided by individual instruments such as the violin and flute, but about 1867 a harmonium was acquired, and in 1899 an organ was installed, built by Young & Sons of Manchester, which required an adaptation to the rear of the building to accommodate it⁷.
- 5.5 The adjacent yard around the church was originally rather smaller than at present, but appears to have been used for burials from the outset; in 1884 the burial ground was extended to its present size.
- 5.6 Historic maps and photographs add to an understanding of the building's history, although there have been relatively few changes at the site over the church's lifetime. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey's 1:10560 map (figure 4), surveyed 1848-9, only 15 years after the opening, is interesting in showing that the surrounding yard was then much smaller than at present, and there was then a small detached outbuilding to the north-east (no longer extant). The plan

⁵ Cannon, J (ed) 1997 *The Oxford Companion to British History*, p237

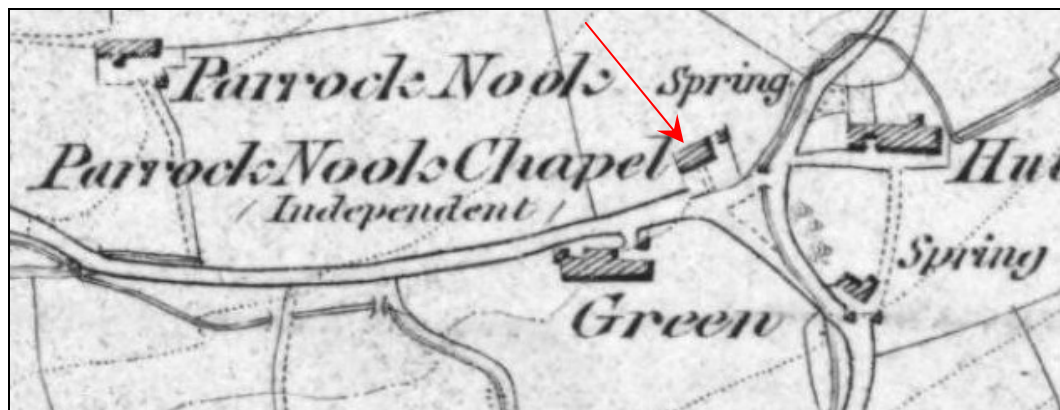
⁶ Miall, J G & Scales, T 1868 *Congregationalism in Yorkshire*, p340 (available online at <https://archive.org/details/congregationalis00mial>)

⁷ Broadley, K 1933 *The Story of Parrack Nook: A Souvenir of the Centenary Celebrations of Rishworth Independent Chapel*

showing the extension to the burial ground in 1884 (figure 5) implies that this smaller yard was enclosed by stone walls, which had been removed by the 1890s (figure 6). There were changes to the rear of the building between the 1890s and 1904, believed to relate to the installation of the organ in 1899 (figure 7).

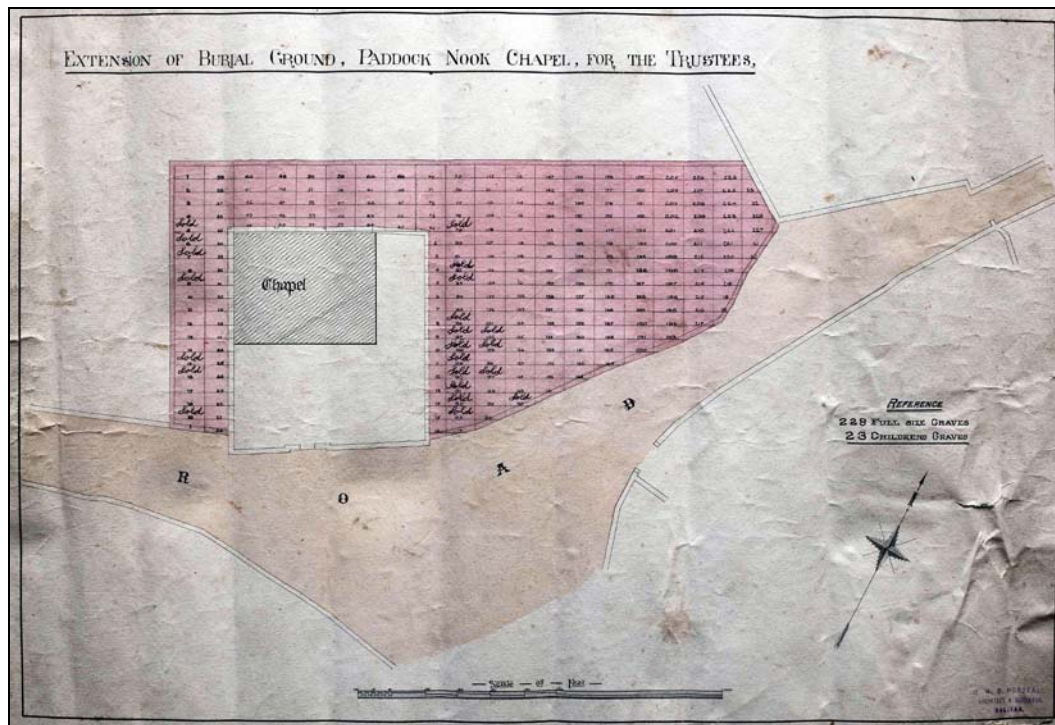
5.7 The location of the church, within a relatively remote upland area with a dispersed population, meant that it was not simply a place of worship but served as an important focus for the community, with self-improvement a particular function, as was commonly the case with nonconformist congregations. As well as regular church services it hosted a library and Sunday school, which would have been the only local educational establishment available in the mid to late 19th century, and for many years around the turn of that century it hosted the “Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Class”, whose members debated politics and contributed verse and prose.

5.8 There was a decline in local population from the early 19th century to the early 20th century, as in Rishworth in 1841 a total of 1683 people were recorded, dropping to about 860 in 1933, with a particular loss in the area around Parrock Nook, where many farmhouses and cottages were abandoned. The construction of the Ryburn and Baitings Reservoirs between the 1930s and 1950s also resulted in some loss of local settlement.

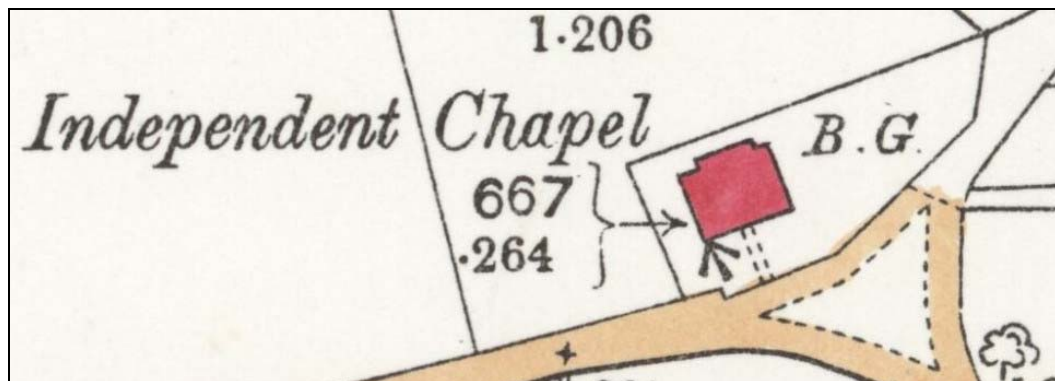


4: OS 1:10560 map, 1854⁸

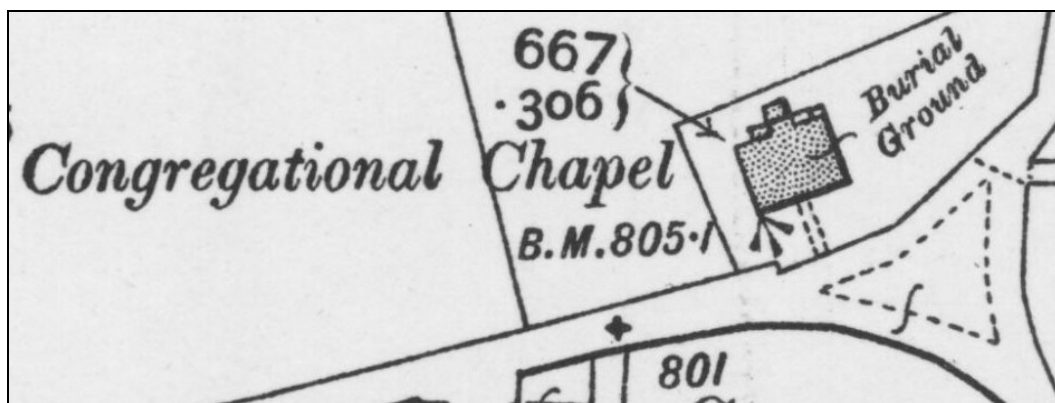
⁸ Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, Yorkshire sheet 245, surveyed 184-9. Not at original scale.



5: Plan of burial ground, 1884⁹



6: OS 1:2500 map, 1893¹⁰



7: OS 1:2500 map, 1907¹¹

⁹ Provided by David Wadsworth

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 245.10, surveyed 1892. Not at original scale.

¹¹ Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Yorkshire sheet 245.10, revised 1904. Not at original scale.



8: Photograph of late C19/early C20¹²
Note the small paned glazing



9: Photograph of 1933¹³

¹² Broadley, K 1933 *The Story of Parrack Nook: A Souvenir of the Centenary Celebrations of Rishworth Independent Chapel*

¹³ Broadley, K 1933 *The Story of Parrack Nook: A Souvenir of the Centenary Celebrations of Rishworth Independent Chapel*

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The present recording, carried out during a site visit on 21 March 2018, comprised photographic recording of the exterior and interior of the chapel, together with written notes.
- 6.2 Photography was carried out using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival stability (as required by the specification). The photographs include a scale, in the form of a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 0.5m baton with 0.1m graduations. These black and white photographs have been printed at 7" x 5" or 10" x 8", and are all copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A small number of photographs was also taken using a digital camera (see Appendix 2), which will be deposited with WYAAS on CD only. Locations of all photographs taken are marked on copies of the site plan, and the architect's floor plans (see figures 10 to 12).

7 Site description

Exterior

- 7.1 The church stands on rising ground to the north of a small triangular green off Long Causeway, and is set within the burial ground enclosed by stone walls, that to the front being well coursed, and surmounted by a privet hedge (**1**). A pedestrian gateway through this boundary takes one up stone steps to a straight flagged path, leading to the centrally placed front doorway (**2**); for simplicity, in the following account this front elevation will be considered to be south-facing.
- 7.2 The building has an essentially rectangular plan which measures 13.2m long and 10.2m wide, though there is a central projection to the rear, added in 1899 to house the organ. The walls are of coursed watershot gritstone of local provenance to all sides, and dressings are of the same material, with a milled finish. These latter include plain, flat-faced surrounds to doors and windows, as well as eaves corbelling or gutter brackets. The roof is stone slate with stone ridge and has symmetric gables, with the rear pitch continuing unbroken over the rear projection. There is now a single chimney stack at the west gable, but two others shown at the north-east and north-west corners on the early photographs (figures 8 & 9) have been taken down, the latter one after the present listed building description was made in 1984.
- 7.3 The front entrance has a pair of plain narrow doors, and above it is the cartouche commemorating the building's foundation in 1832 (**3**), and the words

“INDEPENDENT UNION CHAPEL”, but in addition to this are two initials, thought to read PW for Peter Wadsworth, foreman during construction, and the chamfered sill over this tablet is also decorated with a row of five symbols. Straight joints in the masonry to either side of this tablet suggest it was not an original feature of the building, and was inserted into the wall at a later date, though it does appear on the earliest photograph (figure 8). Over the doorway is a truncated round-arched window (4), of the same form as those to either side, all of which have projecting impostes and keystones, but the glazing is not original in any of them, as can be seen from the small panes shown in the same early photograph (figure 8). Of the second tier of much smaller, rectangular windows close to the eaves, the central one is blind and appears always to have been so, but the two outer ones light the gallery (5,6).

- 7.4 The two gables are symmetric, and each has a simple pattern of four window openings, although those to the ground floor are slightly wider than those to the gallery level (7-9). Their windows are domestic in size and proportion and formerly held vertical sashes with small panes, which had been altered by the 1930s. Close to the ridge in the east gable is a small louvred ventilator to the roof space (10). There is nothing within the stone coursing in the gables to suggest that the building has been heightened (contrary to Stell’s observation in paragraph 4.2 above).
- 7.5 To the rear, the central organ outshut of ca. 1899 just squeezes in between two round-arched windows (11-13). Lean-tos had been added to either side of the outshut (between 1892 and 1904, according to the Ordnance Survey), but these have now been partly demolished. That to the east side includes a simple urinal with upright flagstone separating the two stalls, which was apparently unroofed, and within this area is the opening to a coal chute (14). In recent years a central heating boiler was located next to this area.

Interior: ground floor

- 7.6 Within the front entrance to the church is a lobby doubling as cloakroom (16,17), containing a memorial to John Wadsworth (died 1864) (18). The room owes its present form to the 1858 or later alterations, as the partition which separates it from the main room, with panels filled with diagonal planks, is no doubt secondary to the building, and is late rather than mid 19th century in character. It incorporates a two-leaf door to the main room (19), and overlights. At either end of the lobby are six panels doors set at an angle, and fitting awkwardly behind the pair of stone stairs to the gallery, an arrangement which suggests the interior has evolved, rather than developed through clear planning.

- 7.7 On entering the main room of the church from the lobby, there is a single pair of plain benches fastened to the rear partition, below the gallery (20,21), which is supported here by a row of four fluted cast iron columns, painted to resemble marble. At both west and east ends of this area are partitions of raised panelling, likely to be part of the early fittings in the building, which have been re-used. Another pair of columns supports the northern part of the gallery; the partitions adjacent to these are clearly 1858 or later, and contain opening shutters to allow some communication with the outer rooms (22,23). In contrast to the lobby and outer rooms to the west, the floor to the main room is of suspended timber, and this appears to be the result of another adaptation the building has undergone.
- 7.8 There are staged benches (intended as choir stalls or “singing pews”) at the north side of the main room, with the upper tiers sited to either side of the pulpit and organ; the outer ends of the benches fold up in an ingenious arrangement to allow access through them to the upper levels (24-26). Fixed below the benches are drawers, presumably to hold books or music, and at the backs are upright iron brackets for pelmets. Turned balusters enclose the pulpit on the topmost stage, with simple lectern (27,28), and behind this is the organ, believed to be that installed in 1899, as it has a brass memorial of that date to Martha Whiteley, fixed above the keyboard (29-32). The pulpit may also date to 1896¹⁴, or may have been altered with the addition of the organ three years later.
- 7.9 The main body of the organ occupies most of the rear outshot, where the hand pump for the bellows remains in situ (33); many of the children who were sent to drive the bellows have left their marks on the back wall in the form of graffiti, a phenomenon not confined to this chapel (34).
- 7.10 To the sides of the main ground floor area are four smaller rooms, enclosed by timber partitions. These appear not to have been original to the building, but to have been created following installation of the gallery in 1858, or subsequently.
- 7.11 At the west side, the larger room most recently served as a kitchen, with shutters opening to the main room (35-37). It has a substantial fireplace with stone surround and concave moulded mantelshelf, and may have held an iron range (38,39), and its position in the centre of the west gable suggests it was the whole church’s original means of heating, before the gallery was added overhead and the side rooms created.

¹⁴ Broadley, K 1933 *The Story of Parrack Nook: A Souvenir of the Centenary Celebrations of Rishworth Independent Chapel*, p19

- 7.12 The smaller room to the north of the kitchen has fixed benches of different forms to all four sides, and would have served as a small classroom and perhaps an office; the wall safe in its north-east corner was put in in 1912, to hold the church's documents (**40-42**). There was a corner fireplace, now blocked up, and likely to have been created when the original interior was divided up.
- 7.13 On the east side of the ground floor is another room similar in size to the kitchen, now with no obvious function, but which was perhaps used as a Sunday school classroom (**43-46**). There is some raised panelling to the west side (noted previously), likely to be re-used from the church's early joinery, along with more recent folding shutters. Plain benches are fastened to the north and east sides.
- 7.14 To the north of here is a smaller classroom, also with wall benches (**47,48**), and this is separated from the small boiler room beyond by a plain, plank partition (**49**). It is clear that there have been many successive heating systems at the church: the coal hole in the north wall indicates that this room was once a coal store, though perhaps not in the church's early years. The chimney over this corner shown on the early photograph above (figure 8) suggests there was a fireplace here, but the existing boiler in this room, which supplies large diameter heating pipes, used electrical power. It was later supplanted by an external boiler in the late 20th century (probably oil powered), and subsequently by another electrical system, both of which were connected to modern wall-mounted radiators.

Interior: gallery

- 7.15 Above the lower stone stairs adjacent to the entrance lobby, there are quarter-turns with timber staircases above, leading up to the three-sided gallery (**50**). Unlike the ground floor, which displays numerous phases of partitioning and seating, the box pews on the gallery have a uniform arrangement, and are believed to date to the 1858 addition of this upper level (**51-56**). There are four tiers to each side, with the pews having recessed panels, and hinged doors to the passages between them, the doors being numbered (**57,58**). Hinged iron hoops to hold umbrella stands are fitted to a number of pews (**59**) (as well as in some of the ground floor rooms), while within the seating areas are sloping shelves and boxes for books (**60**).
- 7.16 The ceiling above the gallery is mostly plain, but includes a circular rose for lighting, as well as ventilation openings (**61**), with a rope attached to the east wall at gallery level apparently the means to open the louvred ventilator visible externally in the east gable (**62**), or an internal mechanism within the roof space.

- 7.17 There are three memorials on the north wall at gallery level. At the west side (63), the larger, ornate stone one is to David Wadsworth and William Hunsworth, and below it is a more modest tablet which reads:

ERECTED BY
MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THIS CHAPEL
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE
OF THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF
BEN WADSWORTH
WHO DIED IN THE 76TH YEAR OF HIS LIFE
DECEMBER 9TH 1938
LET THEIR CELESTIAL CONCERTS ALL UNITE

To the east of the organ is a timber memorial to those who served in the two world wars (64).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The church is a good example of a rural nonconformist chapel of the early 19th century, associated with a dispersed community engaged in agriculture and a variety of rural trades and domestic manufacturing. Its exterior has altered little since its foundation in 1832, and although the interior owes its present form to successive alterations, the gallery of 1858 and its pews are well preserved. Aspects of the building show how it fulfilled a communal and social function, as well as its primary role as a place of worship.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUILDING RECORDING AT THE FORMER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RISHWORTH, WEST YORKSHIRE (PLANNING APPLICATION 17/00856/LBC)

(SE401611 418202)

Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Mike Russel of Hawdon Russell Architects (52 Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire HX6 2AE 01422 8342910) on behalf of Calderdale District Council (Planning Application 17/00856/LBC)

1.1 A building record (photographic) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this 19th century Congregationalist church to a dwelling.

1.2 This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in section 7 inclusive are to be met by the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The attached form is to be completed and returning to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service before commencement of recording programme.

2.1 The church is located on the northern side of a sharp bend in Long Causeway at a height of c. 240m AOD and has a footprint of 145m².

3

3.1 Rishworth Congregational Church was constructed in 1832 and is listed grade II and is a designated heritage asset (National Heritage List for England No. 1231973).

3.2 This simple religious building retains original internal features as well as adaptations and alterations to its original fabric which add to its special interest and significance. The proposed change of use will remove historic pews, balcony, pulpit and organ loft.

3.3 As a well preserved example of a small nonconformist place of worship a record of its ultimate form is necessary prior to conversion.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Congregational beliefs can trace their origins to the later 16th century when early adherents were prosecuted by the Elizabethan state and members of the faith were amongst the settlers on the Mayflower in 1620. Congregationalists rose to prominence in the Commonwealth Government of England after the Civil Wars of the 1640s but were once again pilloried and excluded from public office under Charles II.

4.2 During the 18th century the dissenting religions continued to be excluded from public office but in spite of this Congregationalists were increasingly influential in education, though not the contemporary universities, and the Evangelical Revival of the late 18th century. With a growing reputation and a core belief of self-governing congregations the faith spread in the industrializing northern counties where the established church was poorly represented.

4.3 It is necessary to record the significant details of the church prior to alterations being carried out and these important features are lost.

4.4 For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for religious buildings in West Yorkshire please see the industrial archaeology research agenda available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory/>

5 Impact of proposed development

5.1 The proposed conversion will alter the internal layout of the church and make structural alterations to its fabric. In doing so evidence of the church's historic plan form and development will be lost.

6 Aims of the Project

6.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of church, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ).

6.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the church as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the church. Evidence of historical plan form, layout and circulation should be considered in this process of interpretation, and how this may have changed over time.

7 General Instructions

7.1 Health and Safety

7.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor should carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

7.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

7.2.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

7.2.2 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of project staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors etc.)
- details of any specialist sub-contractors

7.2.3 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of religious buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

7.3 Notification and Monitoring

7.3.1 The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

7.4 Documentary Research

7.4.1 The archaeological contractor should also undertake a rapid map regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library and archive service (WYAS, Calderdale is currently relocating, please contact them by email or telephone: +44 (0)1422 392636 Email: calderdale@wyjs.org.uk) and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

7.5 Use of existing plans

7.5.1 If appropriate drawings are available then these may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

7.6 Sequence of Recording

7.6.1 Initial record the structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record.

7.7 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

7.7.1 Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification or project design will not be considered. For technical queries see section 12.

8 Recording Methodology

8.1 Site preparation

8.1.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder should identify all removable modern material (including 20th and 21st century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings etc.) which may significantly obscure material requiring a photographic record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its removal. It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the building recorder's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

9 Photographic Record

9.1 External photographs

9.1.1 An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the church, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the church from all sides, showing it/them and the complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the farm complex should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the church. The colour slide record should also include some internal shots. (See para. 10.5 below for possible use of digital photography in place of colour transparency)

9.2 Internal photographs

9.2.1 A general internal photographic record should be made of the church. General views should be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

9.3 Detail photographs

9.3.1 In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal. Typically, items of interest would include:

- All original structural elements, roof structures / trusses, columns
- Any inscriptions, dedications or date stones
- Original doors and window frames
- Evidence of original floor coverings
- Evidence of the original heating and ventilation arrangements, e.g. central heating, open fires etc.
- Evidence of original specialist rooms or structures, e.g. cloak room
- All original structural elements for both pews and supporting structure
- Original staircases and other access arrangements

- A photographic record of pew ends and any pew numbering
- All structures and evidence related to the liturgy as practiced at this church

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

9.3.2 Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

9.4 Equipment

9.4.1 General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

9.4.2 **See below for Digital Photography and secure archiving in place of Medium Format Photography**

9.5 General use of digital photography

9.5.1 As an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on archive quality "gold" CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

9.6 Film stock

9.6.1 All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

9.6.2 Also see alternative for archiving digital images below.

9.7 Printing

9.7.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". In addition a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

9.7.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

9.7.3 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film

9.7.3.1 In response to the mounting costs and decreasing numbers of practitioners offering professional photographic building recording on large and medium format chemical film the WYAAS have investigated other means to secure the long term preservation of photographic images. The WYAAS are satisfied that it is now feasible to substitute digital photography for this aspect of building recording in some projects as an alternative to monochrome photography as specified above.

9.7.3.2 The long-term archiving and curation of image captured during building recording will be carried out by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The ADS charge for this service and it is the contractor's responsibility to pay for this long term curation. See:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/chargingPolicy.xhtml>

9.7.3.3 An estimate of the cost of archiving digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

9.7.3.4 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

9.7.4 Equipment

9.7.4.1 A digital SLR with a resolution of at least 10 megapixel should be employed. Cameras with an FX sensor, which is close to equivalency with 35mm film, are preferable to DX sensor equipped cameras. A variety of lenses should be used to best capture the subject and its setting

9.7.4.2 Care should be taken to ensure sharply focused well composed photographs are taken and when appropriate the camera should be set up and levelled on a tripod, e.g. when recording facades and larger interior spaces. The use of perspective shift lenses or pan and tilt adaptors may be necessary in some situations to achieve an acceptable image. Alternatively lens distortion may be removed post-capture by software but this must be recorded in the photographic catalogue and details of the software used given in the report. Original pre-correction images should be included in the site archive.

9.7.4.3 Photographs should be taken with a low ISO setting to reduce noise in the images captured.

9.7.4.4 The camera should also be Exchange Image File (EXIF) compliant and accurate time, date and, where applicable, GPS information and other metadata set up prior to commencing recording work on site. Further requirements relating to metadata are described below.

9.7.5 Archiving Digital Photographs

9.7.5.1 Photographs and reports should be archived using the ADS Easy online service. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/home>). An estimate of the cost to archive digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

9.7.5.2 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures and naming conventions, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

9.7.5.3 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/CreateData_1-2).

9.7.5.4 A raster data meta data file, cataloguing the digital photographs, should also be prepared. A template for this spreadsheet is available to download from the ADS (a template & examples of the latter are available from the ADS at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml>

9.7.5.5 When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address wyher@wyjs.org.uk.

9.7.5.6 The WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that photographs have been archived.

9.7.5.7 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in PDF format and the images on a "gold" archive quality CD.

10 Documentation

10.1.1 A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan (minimum acceptable scale 1:100), which should also be marked with a north pointer. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building/ structure. (See also para. 5.3 above.)

11 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

11.1 Report Preparation

11.1.1 Report format and content

11.1.1.1 A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the church presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the church, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.

11.1.2 Report Illustrations

11.1.2.1 Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the building(s)/structure in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

11.1.2.2 The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should also be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

11.2 Report deposition

11.2.1 The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides if traditional media are employed) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para. 11.3 below for details). A facsimile copy of the report in ISO10005-1 compliant PDF/A format should also be supplied on an archive quality “gold” CD or by email or file transfer. The finished report should be supplied within twelve weeks of completion of all fieldwork unless otherwise agreed with the local authority. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

11.2.2 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The building recorder must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

11.2.3 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

11.2.4 A note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology’s Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA’s website for more information forum-editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk).

11.3 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

11.3.1 The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer’s name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- national grid reference
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

11.3.2 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the "Rishworth Congregationalist Church" the site name at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet). In all other respects, standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).

11.3.3 7.3.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

12 Technical Queries

12.1.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

13 Valid Period of Specification

13.1.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Joint Service,
Nepshaw Lane South,
Morley,
Leeds
LS27 7JQ**

March 2018

Telephone: 0113 393 9715

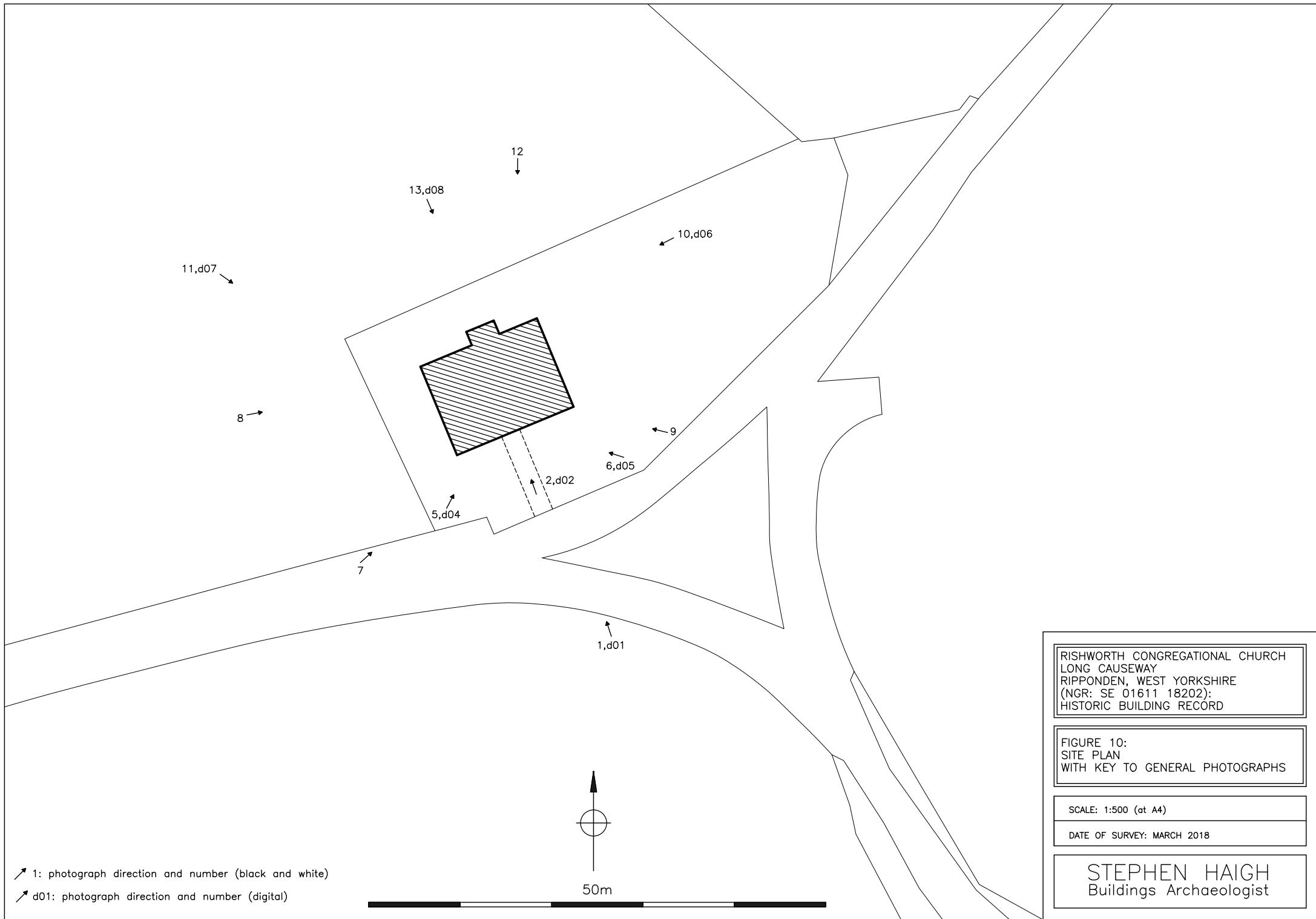
E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

CD of photographs (in JPG & TIFF formats) deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

Photo	Subject
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d01	View of the church from the south
d02	Front entrance with foundation stone and window over
d03	Detail of foundation stone over front doorway
d04	Front elevation, from the south-west
d05	Front elevation, from the south-east
d06	General view, from the north-east
d07	General view, from the north-west
d08	General view, from the north, with rear outshut for organ
d09	Entrance lobby, looking east
d10	Partition with shutters in east side of main room, looking east
d11	Choir stalls and pulpit, looking north-east
d12	Choir stalls and pulpit, looking north-west
d13	View of the organ, from the gallery, looking north-west
d14	Present kitchen, looking south-west
d15	North-west room, looking north-west
d16	East side of gallery, looking north-east
d17	West side of gallery, looking north-west
d18	Numbered pew door on south side of gallery, looking west



↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)

↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)

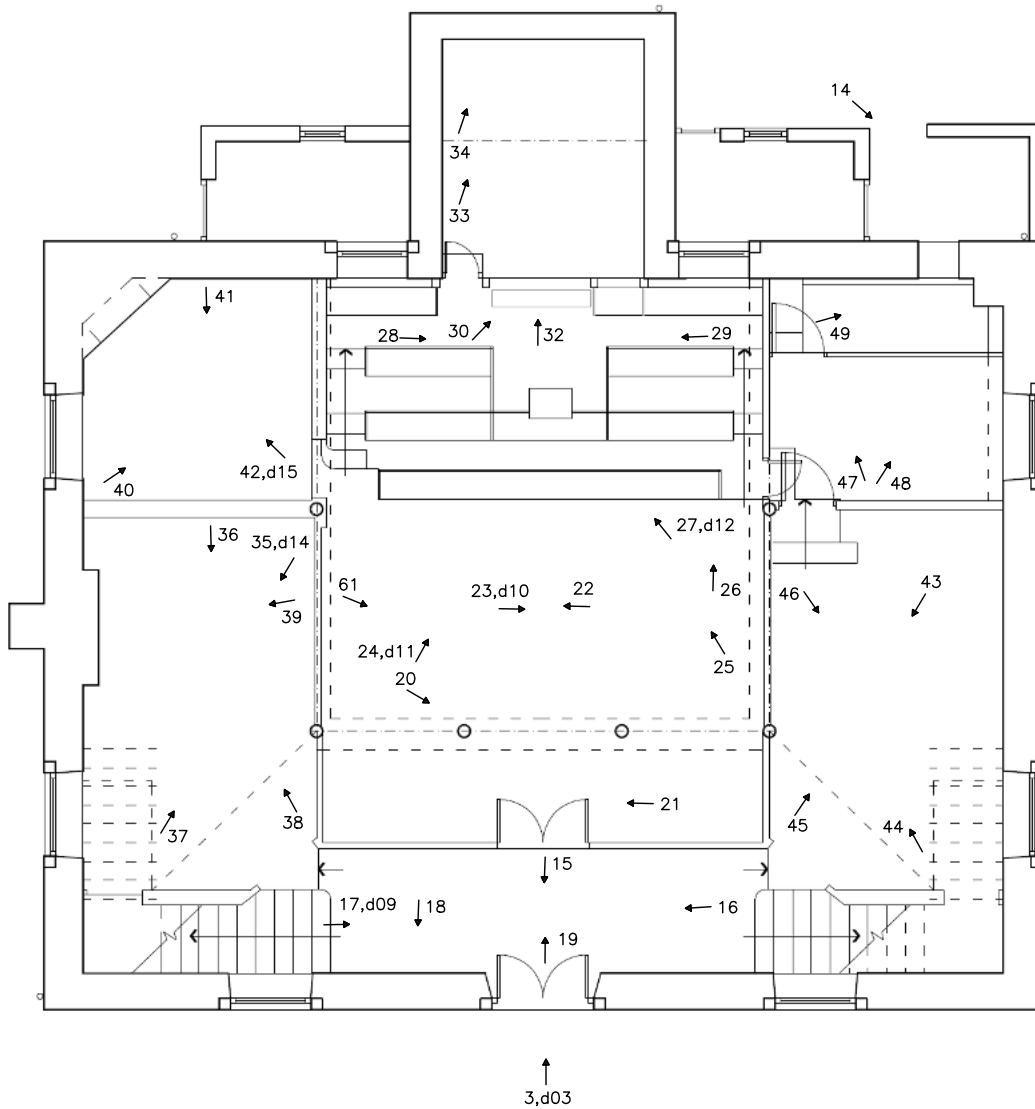
RISHWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 LONG CAUSEWAY
 RIPPENDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 01611 18202):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHS

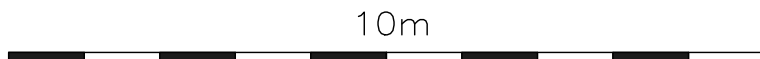
SCALE: 1:500 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2018

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



- ↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)
- ↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)



PLAN BY HAWDON RUSSELL ARCHITECTS



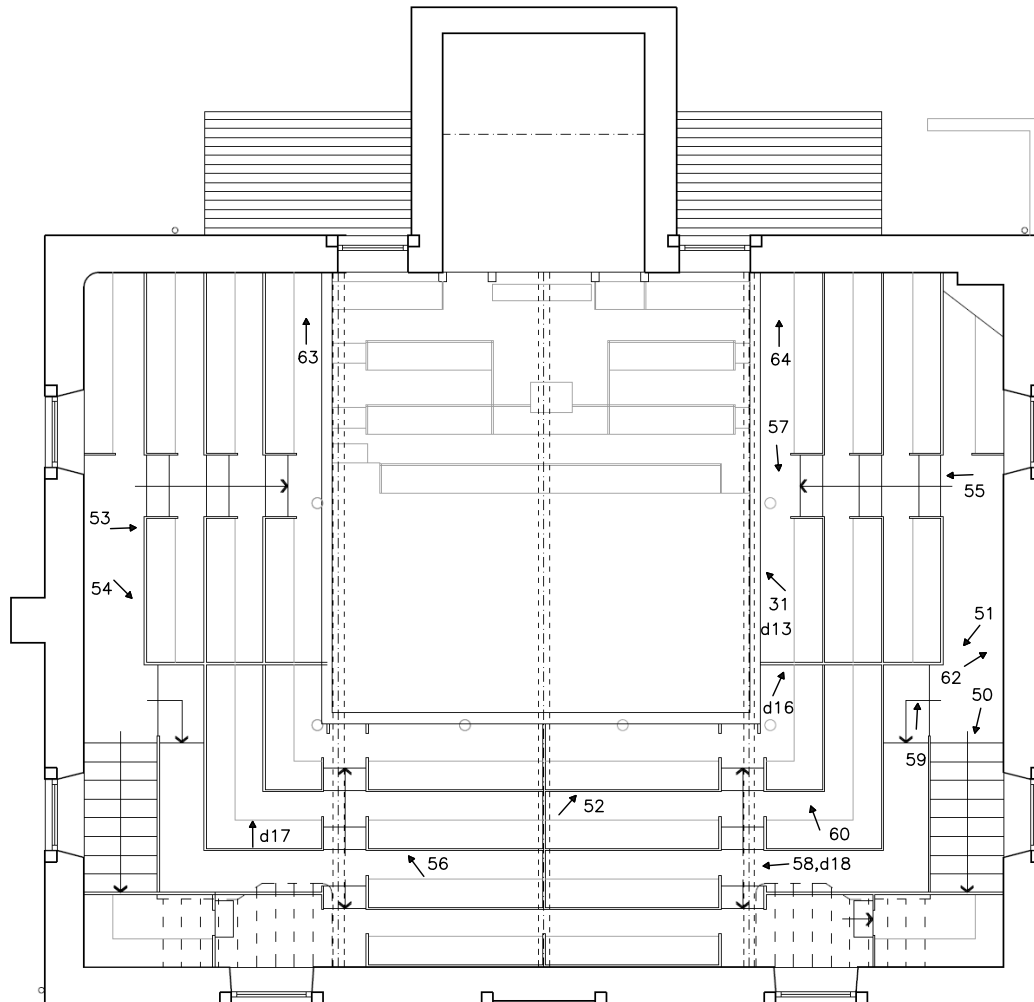
RISHWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
 LONG CAUSEWAY
 RIPPPONDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 01611 18202):
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2018

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



↑
4

RISHWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
LONG CAUSEWAY
RIPPONDEN, WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 01611 18202):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 12:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100 (at A4)

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2018

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black and white)

↗ d01: photograph direction and number (digital)

10m



PLAN BY HAWDON RUSSELL ARCHITECTS





Photo 1: View of the church from the south (film 4, frame 13)



Photo 2: Front entrance with foundation stone and window over (film 4, frame 15)



Photo 3: Detail of foundation stone over front doorway (film 4, frame 17)



Photo 4: Detail of window over front doorway (film 5, frame 8)



Photo 5: Front elevation, from the south-west (film 4, frame 18)



Photo 6: Front elevation, from the south-east (film 4, frame 11)



Photo 7: General view, from the south-west (film 4, frame 14)



Photo 8: General view, from the west (film 5, frame 1)



Photo 9: General view, from the south-east (film 4, frame 9)



Photo 10: General view, from the north-east (film 5, frame 7)



Photo 11: General view, from the north-west (film 5, frame 2)



Photo 12: General view, from the north-east (film 5, frame 5)



Photo 13: General view, from the north, with rear outshut for organ (film 5, frame 3)



Photo 14: Remains of men's urinal, with coal hole, at north-east corner (film 5, frame 6)



Photo 15: Interior view of front doors, looking south (film 3, frame 18)



Photo 16: Entrance lobby, looking west (film 3, frame 13)



Photo 17: Entrance lobby, looking east (film 3, frame 14)



Photo 18: Memorial to John Wadsworth in entrance lobby (film 3, frame 15)



Photo 19: View of doors from entrance lobby to main room, looking north (film 3, frame 17)

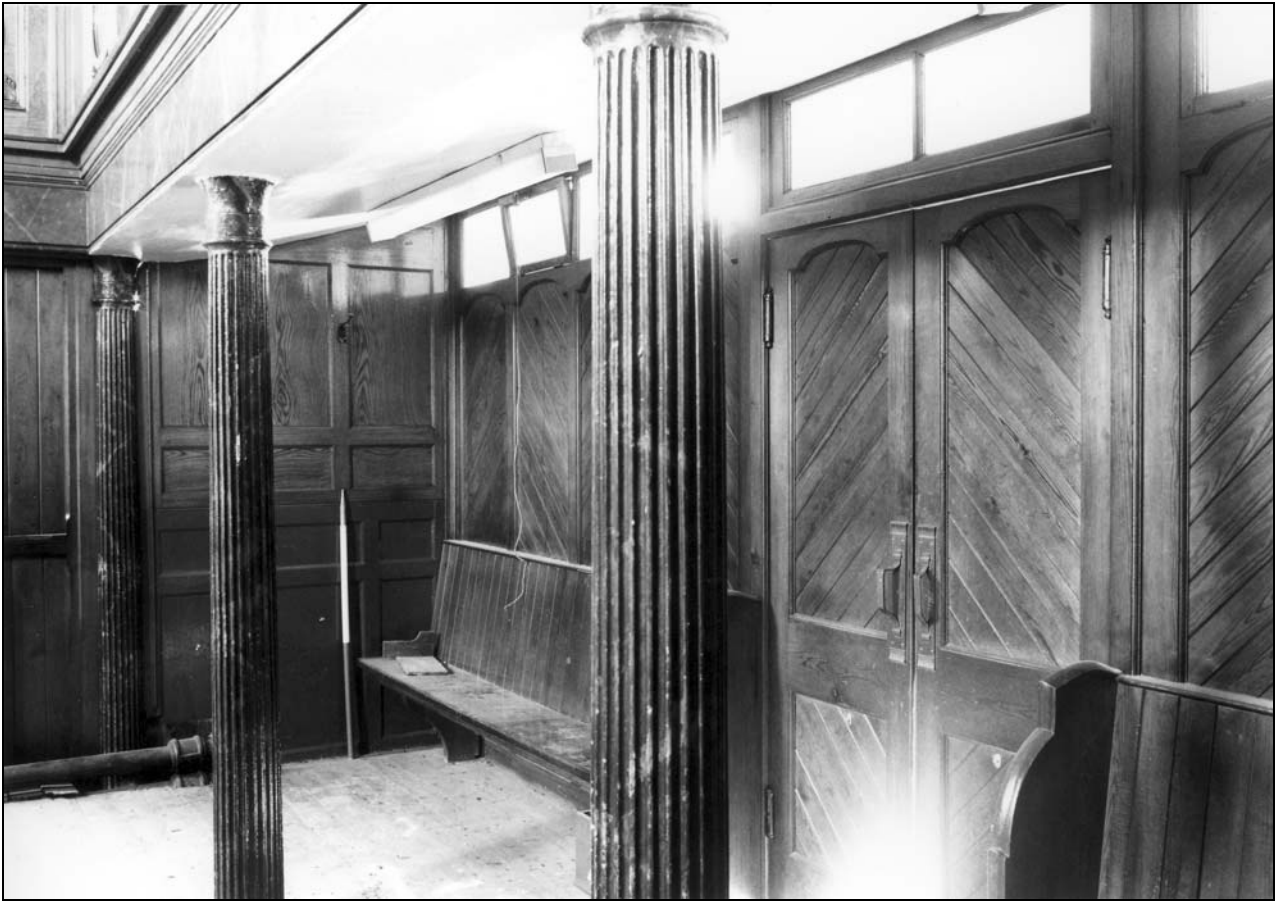


Photo 20: South-east corner of main room, with columns supporting gallery (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 21: South-west corner of main room, with columns supporting gallery (film 1, frame 14)



Photo 22: Partition with shutters in west side of main room, looking west (film 2, frame 3)



Photo 23: Partition with shutters in east side of main room, looking east (film 2, frame 2)

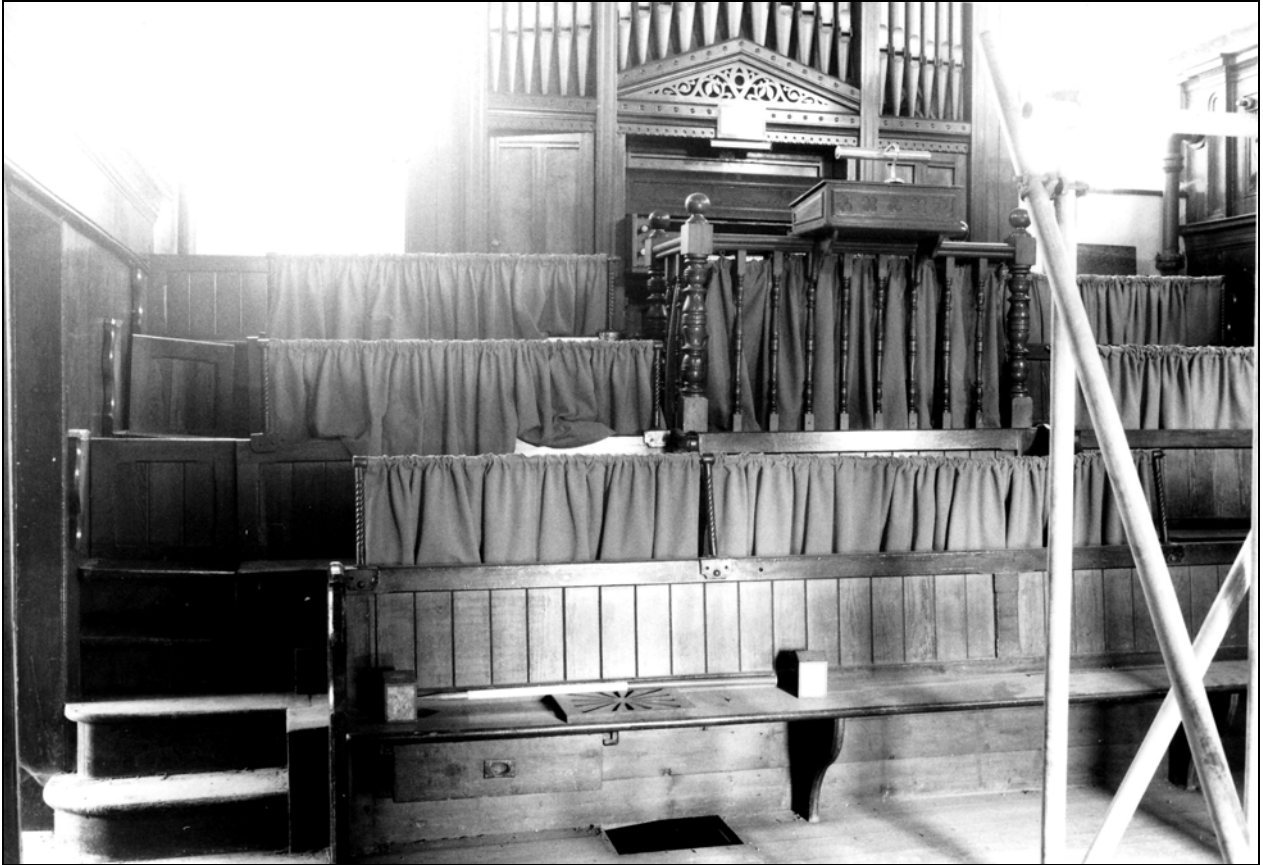


Photo 24: Choir stalls and pulpit, looking north-east (film 1, frame 15)



Photo 25: Choir stalls and pulpit, looking north-west (film 1, frame 13)



Photo 26: Choir stalls: detail of folding seats, looking north (film 2, frame 5)



Photo 27: Choir stalls and pulpit, looking north-west (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 28: Pulpit and organ, looking east (film 2, frame 7)



Photo 29: Pulpit and organ, looking west (film 2, frame 12)



Photo 30: The organ, looking north-east (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 31: The organ, looking north-west (film 2, frame 13)



Photo 32: Dedication to Martha Whiteley, fastened to organ (film 4, frame 8)



Photo 33: Rear part of organ, looking north towards bellows handle (film 2, frame 9)



Photo 34: Rear wall of organ outshut, with graffiti (film 2, frame 11)



Photo 35: Present kitchen, looking south-west (film 4, frame 5)



Photo 36: Present kitchen, looking south (film 4, frame 3)



Photo 37: Present kitchen, looking north-east (film 4, frame 2)



Photo 38: Present kitchen, looking north-west (film 4, frame 1)



Photo 39: Detail of stone fireplace surround, in kitchen (film 4, frame 6)



Photo 40: North-west room, looking north-east (film 1, frame 12)



Photo 41: North-west room, looking south (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 42: North-west room, looking north-west (film 1, frame 9)



Photo 43: Main east room, looking south-west (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 44: Main east room, looking north-west (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 45: Main east room, looking north-east (film 1, frame 3)



Photo 46: Main east room, looking south-east (film 1, frame 5)



Photo 47: Small north-east room, looking north, with door to boiler room (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 48: Small north-east room, looking north-east (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 49: Boiler room with coal hole, looking east (film 1, frame 8)

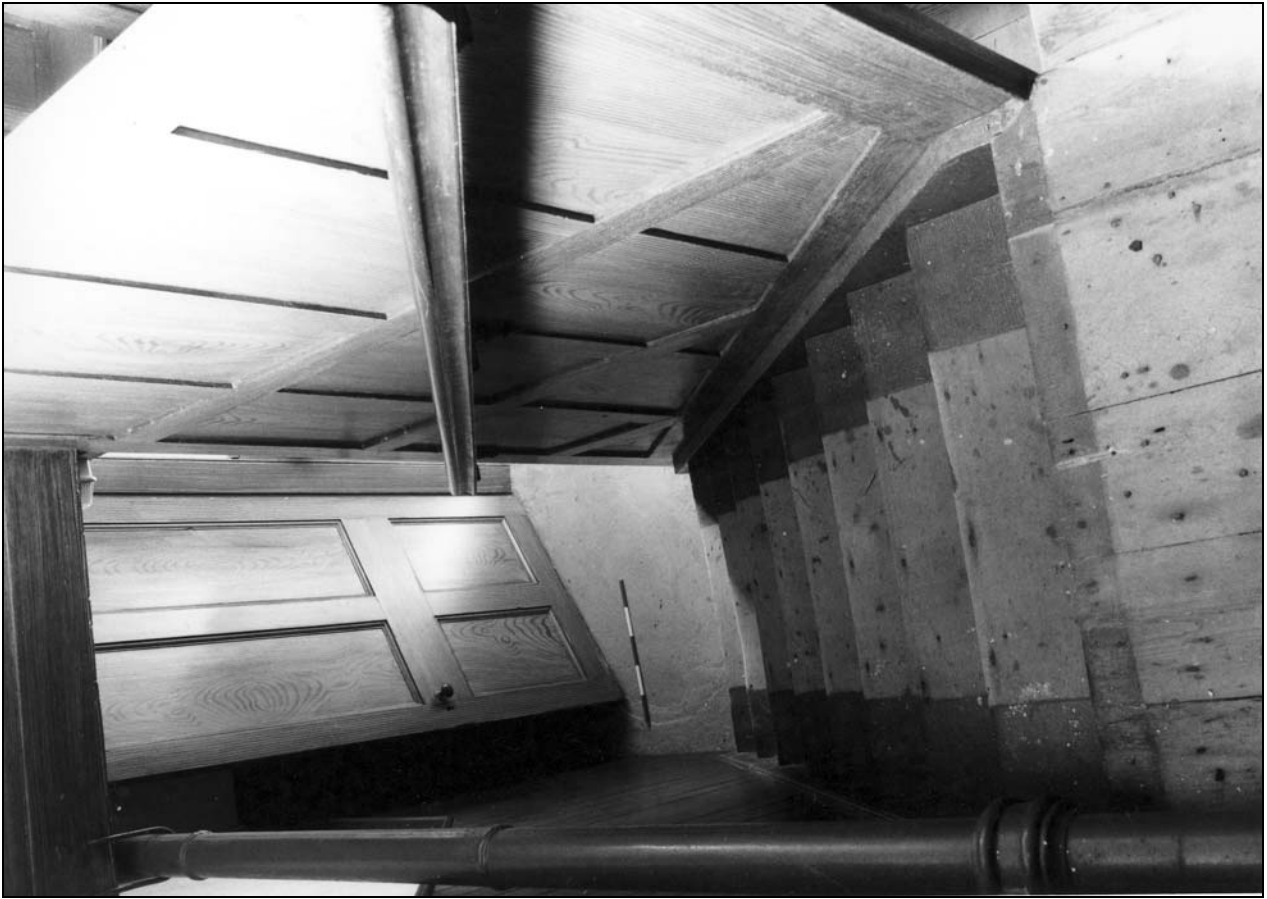


Photo 50: View down east stairs from gallery, looking south (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 51: South side of gallery, looking south-west (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 52: East side of gallery, looking north-east (film 3, frame 4)



Photo 53: East side of gallery, looking east (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 54: South side of gallery, looking south-east (film 3, frame 8)



Photo 55: West side of gallery, looking west (film 2, frame 14)



Photo 56: West side of gallery, looking north-west (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 57: East side of gallery, looking south (film 2, frame 17)

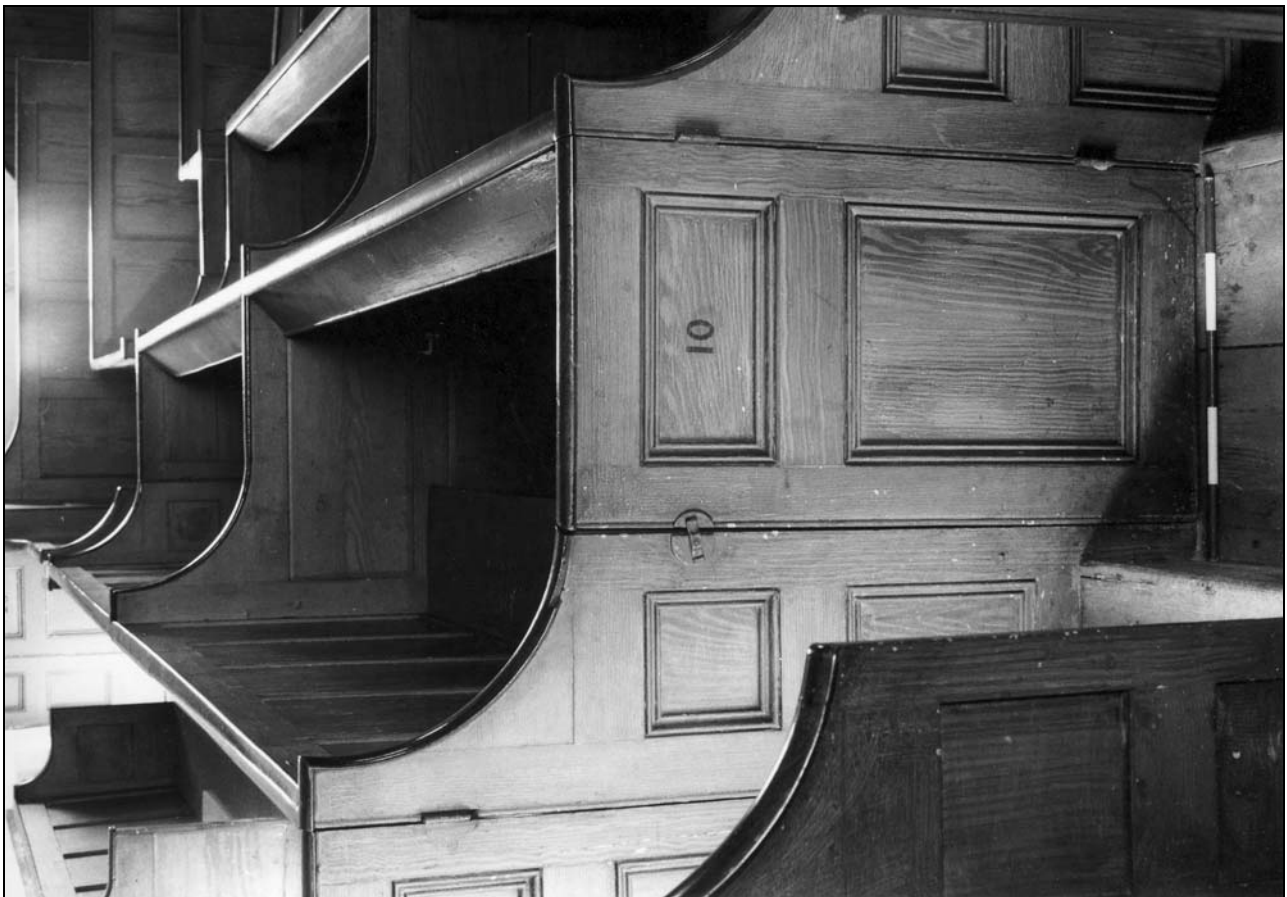


Photo 58: Numbered pew door on south side of gallery, looking west (film 3, frame 1)



Photo 59: Umbrella holder on pew side, east side of gallery (film 3, frame 10)

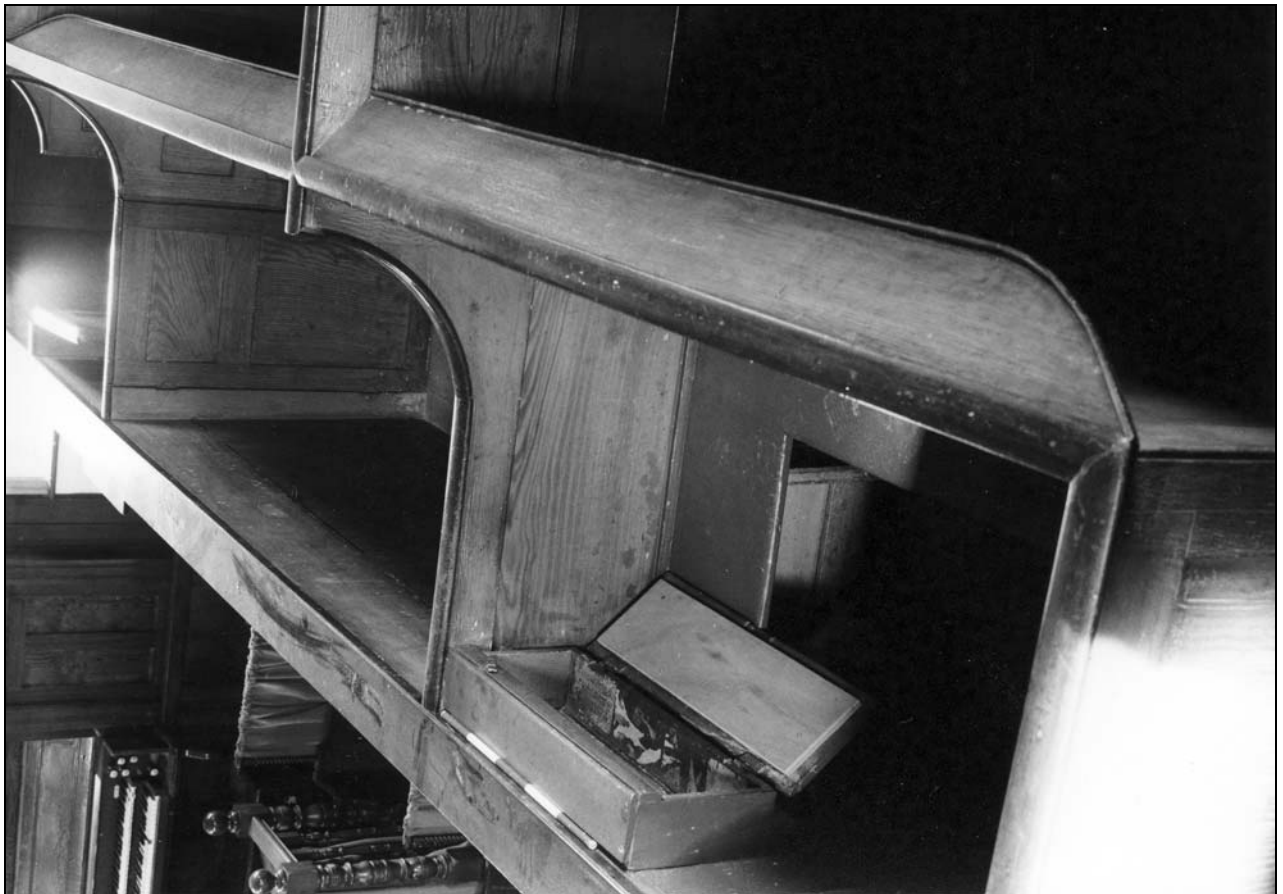


Photo 60: Detail of pews on east side of gallery, looking north-west (film 3, frame 2)

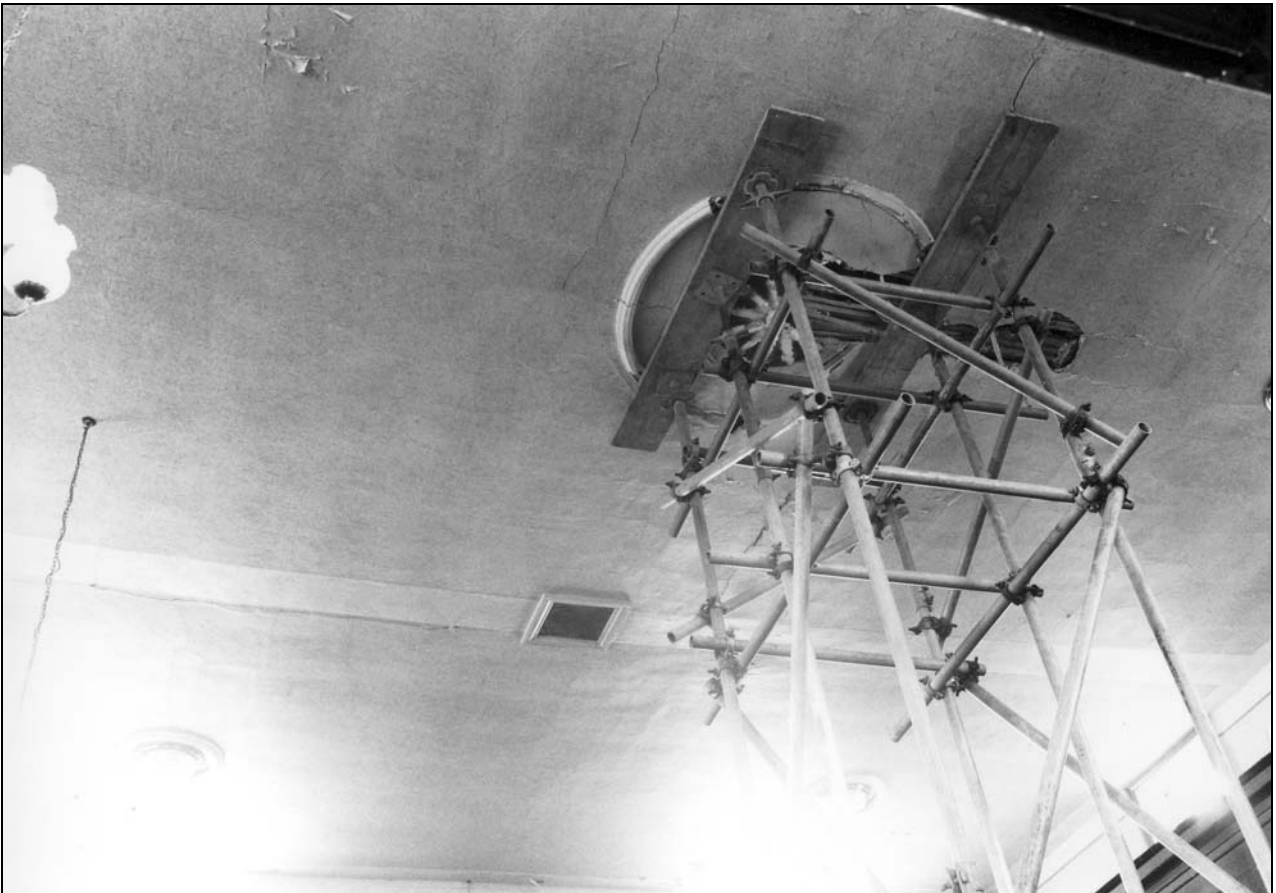


Photo 61: View of ceiling, looking south-east (film 4, frame 7)

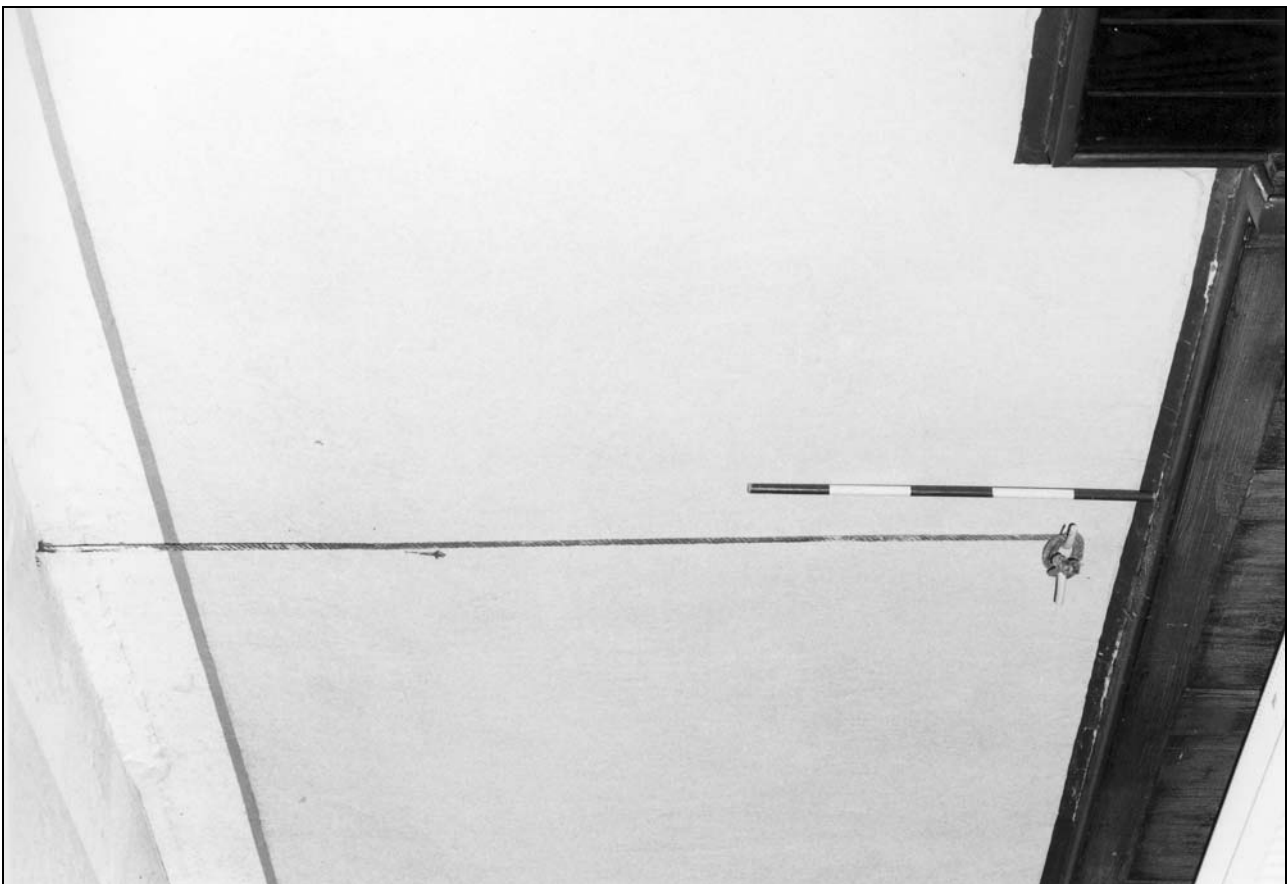


Photo 62: Detail of rope controlling ventilator above ceiling, east side of gallery (film 3, frame 11)

